

The rhinoceros, elephant and hippopotamus of Asia and Africa-more particularly the first-named animal-are represented on this continent by an animal that, although small when compared with these ponderous forms, is yet very far from being insignifi-

On the main streams of the Amazon and La Plata, as along all their trilutaries, tapirs abound. They never unite in bands; but those innumerable damp ravines, clad with luxuriant vegetation, the dense forest on river banks, together with basins of jungle that become lakes when inundations occur. furnish lairs and feeding places to tapirs in immense numbers.

At early dawn this sedate beast leaves its covert and goes gravely along some deeply-trodden pathway to a stream. It heads towards the river, also, when pursued by dogs or men, being able to swim and dive with great expertness. Nevertheless, it is there, by its protecting flood, that the hunter awaits it in his light men. canoe. From time immemorial this creature has adopted the same expedient for security and failed to save itself. Yet, this can scarcely be said to be an illustration of the mental deficiency shown by certain animals and strongly contrasted with the high intelligence sometimes displayed in methods of escape among other | make "wine," with stores of honey that species; for the truth is, a hunted tapir | could easily be fermented. Our men

dog will not easily follow. Its bulky form even opens the way through dense undergrowth to human pursuers, and though swift of foot for short distances, any sustained speed in a beast built like a little

elephant is impossible. Hence the babitual resort to water, where there is at least some chance of escaping from its foes. On the other hand, nobody familiar with the habits of large game could possibly hunt tapirs without being convinced of their comparative deficiency in

As our vessel in which we were traveling on the Madeira River rounded abrupt bends we frequently tures are there called, sitting in the water up to their necks, taking a

morning bath. Suppose now that instead of being in Brazil, this Madeira River had run through northwestern Europe, British America, place of a tapir intending to escape by such means as it placed at his disposal, the red deer, moose, tiger, or hippopotamus, had designed making use of it in the same way. All of them, if surprised, might have plunged into its current with a splash; but when there, no one could have failed to see the difference between them and the tapir, in making

obstacle that is difficult to pass, or else to stand at bay with success. In this last instance it seeks, as an anta never does, standing-ground amidst cascades or rapids where assailants can find no foothold; while if concealment be the object sought, then one of these animals swims deep and silently, antlers laid back, and sinks under a sheltering bank until nothing but the nostrils show, or gets into some pool away

from shore, and immerses itself completely. A river-horse uses water to cover himself and blind his trail; while the tiger, wise and wicked, although one of the boldest and best of swimmers, often, when sore beset, slips quietly into an Indian river, going off almost without a wake or other sign, so silently and deeply does he swim, river. and so little can be seen of him.

A tapir is more at home in the water than any of the other species mentioned, and has been compelled to use the stream when in danger oftener than they; but it moves about on or under the surface, precisely as it would run and double on shore, without an effort at anything but avoiding the nearest danger, with no plan, and no apparent appreciation that one mode of behavior or position is not as good

way by the shortest route towards a stream, plunges in, if not lanced or shot upon the bank, and goes foaming and snorting about with an aimless, impotent, extreme, tumultuous energy, impeded by the dogs that follow, and soon overtaken, except through good luck, by Indians in swift canoes. A harpoon made fast to the boat or provided with a float is struck into it, and arrow, knife, or spear ends the scene, That was not the way we hunted, how-

ever. As well shoot buckshot instead of a single ball, murder the snow-stalled, exhausted moose, or fire upon a netted tiger. Practices of this kind befit barbarians, not sportsmen. While tapirs can be met on shore with lance and hunting-knife, this is the only way to hunt them, unless one is actually in want of food. The incidents of one such hunt will give

a picture of all. The chief object, after having got an anta on foot, is to intercept its approach to water by a line of beaters moving parallel with its not very rapid course. One of these creatures crashes through underbrush with sounds plainly to be heard at some distance, and besides

wild banana, tree-ferns, with a hundred other forms draped by lianas, orchids, and parasitic vines innumerable, we followed a tapir early one morning into the cool, dark forest. He had been to bathe and was now going back towards his shady lair in some thicket of leafy bushes. Once or twice we expected to bring our quarry into view; but the signs as shown on this damp soil strewn with every kind of vegetable debris were deceptive, and the tapir paced sedately on totally unconscious that enemies

Dense nets of creeping plants delayed our progress, great fallen trees, over which we tried to climb, had been converted through decay into mere shells that broke under our weight, and left us to struggle out. Impassable curtains of interlaced vines swung slowly in the air and turned the party aside; many times also neither pursuers nor game could go ahead without making wide circuits to avoid impenetrable

Finally, however, our dogs, three of them-mongrels, like all the canine race in these regions-were slipped from their leashes, and the solemn silence which brooded over this scene had scarcely been broken by our hounds' voices before a crashing in front showed that the frightened quarry had now gone off at speed. True to its instincts this beast tried to break back, first on one fank, then on the other; but a barrier of shouting foes closed its way towards the Madeira, and we raced, waded and scrambled on, while vain efforts exhausted our game, and before long our hounds brought it to a stand. All crises in the chase of large-sized

animals cannot be grand, even when set amidst nature's most impressive surroundings. This desperate, unwieldy brute, plunging awkwardly about, trying to rip the active four-footed assailants, or crush them beneath its massive fore-feet, was only grotesque and strange, not tremenfollowers' lances and arrows, with which it | dies?" Some Problems Which are Really

red, the long, pendulous upper lip writhed

back, and twitching convulsively, we

The e was a last flurry of dead twigs and

earth, a scattering of natives and dogs,

then two steady lance thrusts, one directly

in front, the other driven home on one

My companion expressed sentiments con-

cerning this affair to which there could be

no demurring. We had washed in a pool,

got something to eat, and were lying in the

"No more spearing of tapirs for me,

There is something ridiculous in making

preparations as if one were going against a

really formidable wild beast, and then

encountering such an animal as this,

Hereafter I will shoot antas for food, and

Both strictly adhered for the future to

As for the Hope's crew, they enjoyed

themselves; fish, flesh, and fowl were

plentiful, there was no sign of danger, and

their caulking and other repairs that had

necessitated our stopping could be pro-

ceeded with by small installments; here,

also, grew wild bananas and cacao to

seemed disposed to attribute these bless-

that view; this was our first and last pur-

suit of a tapir in the character of sports-

shade, smoking our pipes, when he said:

closed upon either shoulder.

side, finished our hunt.

not make any pretenses.'

Worth While Working Out. Questions. (Second Series.) 91. Where is the knee of a horse located?

92. Does a cow arise from a kneeling position forelegs first or hindlegs first? 93. What is the difference in directions of rotary storms in the Northern and Southern would otherwise have soon bristled, and as the tapir stood, champing its foam-Hemispheres? flecked jaws, with its little eyes gleaming

PUZZLES AND QUERIES.

94. What is salt? 95. Whence are the potash salts (kainite, etc.) now universally used as fertil-

96. What influence do the continents exercise on the level of the sea near them? 97. What are the so-called "coral in-98. What benefits do the higher forms of

life derive from the existence of the

99. What are the relative amounts of water delivered by the Mississippi, St. Lawrence, and Amazon? 100. What is bromine?

Answers. (Second Series.) 51. There is no very good solvent of vulcanized rubber (ordinary rubber goods) known. Such a solvent, if cheap, would be a valuable discovery. Turpentine shaken with 10 per cent. of its weight of strong sulphuric acid (to remove water), allowed to stand over night, and then decanted gives fair results. To use it, the rubber, which has been allowed to hang in a closed vessel over sulphuric acid for several days, is cut into small pieces and stirred up with two parts of the turpentine, being gently heated meanwhile. Three parts of rubber, dried as described, may be cut into bits, placed in a linen bag, and hung in 100 parts of petroleum benzine. After three or four days, the benzine will dissolve out 40 to 60 per cent. of the rubber,



A TAPIR. (From a photograph.)

generate lotus-eaters, and gave no thought takes to water, it is as a means towards position. But we were destined to have quenchable thirst, while the mellow light of watch-fires flashed on swaying boughs and the Madeira's broad expanse, confusion and shame came upon that band of

Sounds like the rushing of frantic horsemen suddenly arose close at hand, which no doubt would have been heard sooner if everybody had not been trying to talk down everybody else. A large anta, distracted by terror and streaming with blood, galloped across the glade's indistinctly illuminated edge, and plunged into the

What had happened was evident at a glance. It had evidently been attacked by a puma or jaguar near our camp. Springing upon the animal's back, as is often done, its assailant had begun to tear with fang and claw while the tortured brute ran wildly through thick jungle, trying to displace its terrible rider. In this instance, being close to deep water, it had made at once for the stream. Whether lion or tiger, according to native parlance, the beast of prey had abandoned its vic-Breaking from covert, an anta bursts its tim on being carried towards us; but if death in person, mounted on his "pale horse," had charged these incapables, their consternation could not have been more

Save three or four Mojos, who now snatched up weapons, quickly gathered about our bivouac and probably would 148.5 feet high carries 4 arc lights, casts have fought a little if there had been any occasion, not a man remained within sight. The rest dispersed, scattered by a | Tower 1481/2 feet high equals 9 rods; squarblind panic. It was a fine commentary upon their everlasting boasting, and a rods, add, and extract root, we have alnice set were they to consort with, when any day might put us into deadly peril. All the same there was no help for it, since nothing less than a sufficient force of re- of the distance; that is, 3 times farther liable adherents to thrash them satisfactorily every day for a week or two would farther, 16 times less, etc. Thirty-two have made the slightest permanent im-

pression upon such wretches. When they came straggling back, rejoiced to find themselves alive, and we had relieved our own feelings by a few appropriate remarks, Maria Gomez, one of the crew, after some subdued talk with the rest, came forward and begged to say a few of the face of the moon, or to cover the words. He was in the reactionary stage of whole face toward the earth if two feet this its track is betrayed by dogs giving terror, and not yet quite sober. Why they apart each way. And that would only be ran away, he said, remained incompre- "moonshine," one-300-thousandth-some In and out among immense trees and hensible; but most likely that must have say 618-thousandth-of sunshine. Fetch been due to a spell. At all events, highborn and magnanimous cavaliers like our Excellencies, he continued, in his highflown fashion, would doubtless so far overlook this circumstance as not to seriously insist upon certain things that we had said. There was no use in delivering them over to devils, and if this intention could be reconsidered, truly they who looked upon it as an honor to serve us would hereafter

> been taken literally; yet it might well have these men we could effectually exercise. except that given by personal prowess. So their orator was waved away with a few | the west and set in the east, and so would enigmatical words intimating our resolu- the moon. The stars would never rise and tion to regulate supernatural affairs according as they behaved.

For a little while Capt. da Silva and his crew felt and behaved like frightened nized each other to see if there were any evidences of the evil eye, or other magic influences at work; they misconstrued every trifling occurrence, and thought each of their own grotesque imaginations was probably a reality which had been somehow sent. Then, as nothing serious took place, the whole matter vanished from their minds like a dream, and the former unregenerate state returned in full force,

(To be continued.) EDITORIAL NOTE. - In the next installment Dr. Porter will tell of exciting sport with big game fish on the Madeira.

A. N. Beadle, Treasurer, First and Fifth Corps Association, Oswego, N. Y., writes: "I have applied to the Quartermaster-General and the Adjutant-General of the Army for the dies used to cut the First and Fifth Corps badges that we wore on our hats during the war. Neither office can inform me what has become of them. I want to make the exact dous and terrible. Naturally, we saved this | badges of each for members of the Associacomparatively helpless creature from our tion. Does any comrade know who has the

use of an opportunity for concealment | In this paradise the crew lived like de- | coal oil may be mixed with it. In either When the close-pressed stag or moose to probable accidents and dangers of their described for turpentine, since the presence of even a trace of water hinders solution of some definite end-either to interpose an | another experience at this spot in which a | rubber. The benzine solution so obtained tapir figured. During one of those con- is a thin liquid containing about one per vivial evenings, when our ship's company cent. of caoutchouc. It must be kept in gathered in their picturesque camp to the dark. Chloroform, carbon, bisulphide, talk interminably and drink with an un- ether and benzol can also be used as solvents. But none of these are thoroughly 52. The so-called "pebble glasses" (spectacles) are made of transparent colorless

rock crystal or quartz, usually from Brazil, which is harder than glass and so less liable to be scratched.-Asa W. Slayton. 53. Then the metal aluminum burns in air, it forms a white oxide called alumina. This alumina is found native in crystal line form as variously-colored, intenselyhard crystals. Those crystals which are transparent enough are used as gems; the blue ones being called sapphires, the red ones rubies, the yellow ones Oriental topazes, the violet ones Oriental amethysts. When opaque, and not suited for jewelry, crystallized alumina is called corundum, and largely used as an abrasive. When corundum is found in an impure, granular state it is called emery. But all these various substances are one and the same chemically, so that a cheap emery wheel may represent what would be an enormous fortune had the alumina constituting it happened to have crystallized in large and clear transparent red crystals

instead of little opaque black ones. 54. In answer to the question, How many are lights it would take to light a town as well as the moon does, if removed to an equal distance, I should say 23.010 billion. The conditions stated are: An electric light tower at 30.5 rods distance a shadow of equal density to that cast by the full moon, ing this and distance from tower 301/ most 32-call it 32-rods to the lights and 240,000 miles to the moon. Now, the intensity of light is inversely as the square away, nine times less light; four times rods is one-tenth of a mile; souare 10 and we have the equivalent of 100 towers at one mile; square moon's distance and multiply by 100 gives 5,760 billion towers. 23,040 billion lights; enough placed one foot apart to reach around the earth; enough for 6,325,877 on each square mile out your dynamos!—Asa W. Slayton. 55. A weber is the amount of electricity flowing in one second through a circuit where the force is one volt and the re-

sistance is one ohm.-Asa W. Slayton. 56. If the revolution of the earth on its axis should stop, everything movable would go tumbling eastward with velocities varying from 1,000 miles an hour down, according to distance from the Equator. Trees would be uprooted, all buildings thrown We saw that our figures of speech had down, mountain-tops torn asunder and the continents flooded by the oceans. Therebeen suicidal to relax the only control over after we should have but one day and one night in a year, each six months long all over the earth; and the sun would rise in set, each six months night showing the same stars constantly in the same places. We would have new, half and full moon six and a half times each night. The children. These hulking creatures scruti- ocean waters would flow to the poles, making the polar oceans about seven miles deeper, flooding the adjacent continents. and lowering the equatorial oceans about five miles, probably, leaving a continuous continent clear around the earth, with all its lands and mountains about five miles higher above sea-level than they now are. Equatorial currents would cease, and there would be but two flood tides in each month, and they would flow east instead of west. If the stop happened while it was Summer and day in North America, then we should always have Summer during our six months day and Winter in our six months night; and Asia would have six

> Summer her day, and Winter her night. The Mississippi, Hudson and Volga would flow north instead of south, and with fearful velocities .- Asa W. Slayton. Free to all Women. I have learned of a very simple home treatment which will readily cure all female disorders. It is na-ture's own remedy and I willgladly send it free to every suffering woman. Address Mabel E. Rush, Joliet, Ilis

months Summer all her night, and all

LETTERS IOF

Terse, Telling Reports to War Department from the Front.

Which Caused Much Heart-burning-Mc-Cook and Crittenden Sent to Washington. Visit of Jeff Davis to Bragg's Army-The Situation in Chattanooga Depressing. (COPYRIGHT.)

Dana's next dispatches hint at the of Chattanooga, during which the army among many officers, who were either

ions and brigades is as follows: Fourth Corps.-First Division, Maj.-Gen. the operator. The person who guessed out Palmer: First Brigade, Cruft, nine regiments, the dispatch was Mr. Smith, who informed 2,044 men; Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Whit- us at the time "it was mere surmise, as he aker, eight regiments, 2,635 men; Third Bri- had no key to the cipher." It is rather curigade, Col. Grose, eight regiments, 1,968 men. ons, however, that the agent of the Associ-Second Division, Sheridan: First Brigade, ated Press at Louisville, in a private printed Brig.-Gen. Steedman. 16 regiments, 2,385 circular, quoted me as authority for reporting men; Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Wagner, the battle as a total defeat, while Horace eight regiments, 2,188 men; Third Brigade, Maynard repeated in Cincinnati the entire Col. Harker, 2,026 men. Third Division, Wood: First Brigate, Willich, nine regi- cable, send me a cipher whose meaning no ments, 2,069 men; Second Brigade, Brig.- operator can guess out. Gen. Hazen, nine regiments, 2,195 men; Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Samuel Beatty,

Fourteenth Corps. - First Division, Rous-Gen. John Beatty, seven regiments, 2,460

regiments, 2,165 men. until relieved by Hooker. It is intended to our front. divide Tennessee into two districts, the his Headquarters at Stevenson.

The Weary Slege-Reorganization Changes

settling down of the weary, anxious siege was reorganized, with much heart-burning dropped out entirely or assigned to smaller commands than they thought their merits deserved. Two excellent division commanders-Gens. J. J. Reynolds and J. M. Brannan-lost their divisions, but cheerfully accepted places on the Staff, and there was a general feeling that the administrative part of the army was greatly strengthened. Gen. Reynolds was made Chief of Staff, to succeed Gen. Jas. A. Garfield, who had been elected to Congress, and Gen. Brannan was made Chief of Artillery. McCook and Crittenden, whose days of usefulness were past, left for Washington. The rebel army, which had become greatly depressed by lack of success on the hard-fought field of Chickamauga, began to suffer greatly from desertion, and it was felt that Jeff Davis himself must come on, and try to raise its drooping

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 10, 1863; 2 p. m. No demonstration from enemy. Union people from Cleveland report Bragg's main body retiring to Dalton. Gen. Pillow has taken command of conscript bureau at Marietta. Buckner has taken command of Polk's Corps. Lieut.-Col. Napier, commanding 8th Ga. battalion, advertises \$2,800 reward for 96 deserters from seven companies.

President Davis is positively announced as on his way to visit Bragg's army.

nearly complete. The combination of divis- office as my dispatch was passing through,

eight regiments, 2,222 men.

seau: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Carlin, nine regiments, 2,072 meng Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. King, four regiments Regulars and four regiments volunteers, 2,070 men; Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Starkweather, eight regiments, 2,214 men, Second Division, J. C. Davis; First Brigade, Morgan, five regiments, 2,255 men; Second Brigade, Brig.-Brig.-Gen. Baird: First Brigade, Turchin, seven regiments, 2,175 men; Second Brigade, Col. Van Derveer, seven regiments, 2,116 men; Third Brigade, Col. Croxton, seven

CHAS. IA. DANA. Nature's Cure for the Kidneys and Bladder

AND URIC ACID OR RHEUMATIC CONDITIONS.

Piper Methysticum, grows on the banks of the Ganges river, East India, and probably was used for centuries by the natives before its extraordinary properties became known to civilization through Christian missionaries. In this respect it resembles the discovery of quinine from the Peruvian bark, made known by the Indians to the early Jesuit when the Indians to and by them brought to civilized man. We have previously quoted Dr. Archibald Hodgson, the previously quoted Dr. Archibaid Hodgson, the in curing Bright's Disease, Nephritis, Inflammation of the Kidneys or Bladgreat authority on these diseases in which he der, Locomotor Ataxia and Rheumatism. describes the sufferings of both Hindoos and white missionaries and soldiers on these low,

(Piper Methysticum.) He says: "Intense tropical heat and moisture acting upon decaying vegetation render these low grounds on the Ganges most unhealthy districts. Jungle fevers and miasma assail the system. • • • The Blood becomes deranged and the Urine thick and dark-colored. • • • Life hangs in the balance. Then when all modern medical science fails, safety is found in the prompt use of Kava-Kava. A decoction of this wonderful botanical growth relieves the Kidneys, the Urine becomes clearer, the fever abates, and recovery sets in," etc. The Kidneys may be called the strainers of the human system. Their duty is to strain out and separate from the Blood various poisonous substances, such as Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., and cast them out of the system through the Urine. If this is not done, these cause Rheumatism and Gout, or they cause diseases of the Kidneys night. Alkavis promptly cured him, and as he writes, he now sleeps all and Bladder, Bright's Disease, Pain in Back, Dropsy, Blood Disorders, and various other maladies.

Of all diseases that afflict mankind, Diseases of the Kidneys are Of all diseases that afflict mankind, Diseases of the Kidneys are the most fatal and dangerous, and hence the discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub-Nature's Positive Specific Cure for Diseases of the Kidneys—is welcomed by suffering humanity, and its medical compound Alkavis universally endorsed by the Hospitals and Physicians of Europe, in which it at once recorded over 1 200 enters in less than 20 days. it at once recorded over 1,200 cures in less than 30 days.

Hon. R. C. Wood, a prominent lawyer of Lowell, Indiana, was com-

Kidney and Bladder disease, by Alkavis. He gratefully writes as follows: 'I am now 55 years old and have used various kinds of medicines. For the past ten years I have suffered from rheumatism, and have sufhome physicians and by three different specialists, besides having used various so-called specifics without receiving the least benefit. My bladder trouble became so troublesome misery the whole time and was becoming very despondent. * * I have now used Alkavis. and am better than I have been for five years. I know Alkavis will cure bladder and kidney

trouble, and can most heartily recommend it to all sufferers. * * It is the cheapest and Hon. R. C. Wood, Lowell, Ind. best treatment I ever used. I feel so grateful to

THE WONDERFUL KAVA-KAVA SHRUB.

A Free Gift to Every Reader.

In a recent issue our readers were informed of the discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub, a new botanical product, of wonderful power in curing certain diseases. The Kava-Kava Shrub, or as botanists call it, euring certain diseases. The Kava-Kava Shrub, or as botanists call it, euring certain diseases. The Kava-Kava Shrub, or as botanists call it.

The colebeated American physician and you to write you for the relief I have received that I feel I owe it to you to write you are at liberty to use this as a testimonial if you wish, and I will also cheerfully answer all sufferers writing me for particulars regarding Alkavis. It is a wonderful and grand, good remedy; it is powerful and searching, going right to the very root of the disease and driving it out of the system, never to return. Try it all ye who suffer and be convinced. You will then be as enthusiastic in its praise as I am. Wishing you the succes you descree, I am, Most respectfully yours. R. C. WOOD.

Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public.

The celebrated American physician, Dr. J. M. S. Thomas, reports that Alkavis promptly and effectively cured four well marked cases of

Bright's Disease among his patients, and writes: Bright's Disease among his patients, and writes:

"I have fully tested the value of the Kava-Kava Shrub (Alkavis) in Kidney,
Bladder and Urinary disorders, as well as in Rheumatism and Dropsical Effusions, with the most remarkable and satisfactory success."

Among other leading doctors who write of the great curative effects of
this New Remedy, are Dr. L. F. Calhoun, of Jonesville, La.; Dr. J. B. Cypert,
of Frost, Texas, and Dr. G. C. Prichard, of Phelps, New York, who have used Alkavis for themselves or their patients with most remarkable success

Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C., Editor of the "Religious World," writes of the wonderful curative effects of Alkavis in THE KAVA-KAVA SHRUB marshy swamps and jungles on the Ganges. his own case, as it cured him after years of suffering from Kidney and

Bladder disease and Rheumatism Mr. J. R. Burke, of Clarendon, Arkansas, testifies to his cure of Bright's Disease by the wonderful power of Alkavis. He writes: "I desire to give credit to whom credit is due. In February 1894, I was taken with Kidney trouble and my urine was of a very dark color and heavy brick dust deposits. I was confined to my room ten weeks with constant attention of two physicians, who at last pronounced my case Bright's Disease, and incurable. I was advised by a friend to try Alkavis, which I did. I was able to work in the yard in a week, and now I am as

well as I have been in five years."

Rev. A. C. Darling, of North Constantia, Oswego, Co., New York, writes that he had suffered for sixteen years with Heart, Kidney and Biadpoisonous substances are deposited in the joints and muscles and der disorders, often having to use the vessel sixteen times during the

> Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Mary A. Layman, of Neel, W. Va.; Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Edinboro, pletely cured of severe Rheumatism, and Pa. and Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elk River, Minn. While Alkavis is well-known in Europe, its only importers in this country so far are The Church Kidney Cure Company, of No. 409

Many ladies also join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in Kidney

Fourth Avenue, New York City. They are fered from kidney and bladder trouble for the so anxious to introduce Alkavis and prove past five years. I have been treated by all our its great value that they will send free one

Large Case of Alkavis, prepaid by mail, to Mrs. Castle, Poestenkill, N. Y. Every Reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, who suffers from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Cystitis, Gravel, Female Complaints and Irreguduring the night to urinate. In fact, I was in larities, Dropsy, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. All readers of this paper who are sufferers should send their names and address to the company when they will receive the Large Case of Alkavis by mail free. To prove its wonderful curative powers it is sent to you entirely free.

FREE TO EVERY READER!

THE CIPHER WORRY.

To Maj. Eckert: sequent on consolidation of the two corps, is he went with Gen. Gillem to the telegraph some portions of which were guessed at by second sentence of the dispatch. If practi-

> THE SIEGE BEGINS TO PINCH. By Oct. 12 the army began to feel the investment sharply. The enemy was constantly present, enterprising and enemy made no aggressions, but the

spite of every effort. Worst of all, almost impassable, and the rising river Rosecrans's blunder in giving up Look- threatened the communications with the out Mountain gave the rebels command north side. All hopes of help from of the only practicable road on the Burnside had vanished, and presently men; Third Brigade, Col. Daniel McCook, other side of the river, and there began the army began to fear that he would six regiments, 2,099 men. Third Division, to be serious doubts as to his ability to be in serious trouble. Jeff Davis was extricate his army or do anything with keenly alive to the necessity of getting

To Mr. Stanton:

Oct. 12; 8 a. m.-Reports arrived last This does not include those portions of the | night from up the river to the effect that the late Reserve Corps which still remain at rebels are concentrating a force on the garrisons along the railroad and elsewhere in | Hiwassee at a point about 12 miles from its Tennessee. It does, however, include the mouth. These reports lack confirmation, troops under Gen. Morgan who have occupied | but they are very probable, and agree with | Stevenson, Bridgeport, and Battle Creek the apparent disapperance of Longstreet from

If a serious attempt should be made by northern commanded by Gen. R. S. Granger, Bragg to march into Kentucky, this army having his Headquarters at Nashville, and | will find itself in a very helpless and dangerthe southern under Gen. Johnson, having ous position. Owing to the destruction of our wagon train by Wheeler, on the 2d in-The department staff is also reorganized stant, with all the forage on board which had by the appointment of Maj.-Gen. Reynolds | been brought to Stevenson, and the sub-Chief of Staff, Gen. Smith Chief Engineer, quent occupation of the railroad transporting and Gen. Brannan Chief of Artillery. The | Hooker's troops, with its interruption by

nessee, which a little rain will render im-

In addition to all this the road used for empty trains from here to Walden's Ridge was vesterday rendered impassable by a few rebel sharpshooters posted on the south bank of the river at a place some five miles from here, where this road runs for a mile or so ning order which can navigate the river with 27 inches water, and that another is nearly completed at Bridgeport which will run with been prepared there.

JEFF DAVIS'S VISIT.

For two terribly-rainy days the rain was worse than the rebels. It Supplies were constantly dwindling, in made the roads over the mountains both Burnside and Rosecrans out of Tennessee, and buoying up the rebels with expectations that it would be done. He arrived before Chattanooga early in October, and spent several days riding through the camps haranguing and encouraging his men. One day he ascended to Pulpit Rock, the northernmost extremity of Lookout Mountain, and from which a view, unsurpassed on the continent, can be had of hundreds of square miles of mountain, valley and river. The whole scene spread out at his feet like a map. There was the Army of the Cumberland, huddled on a small tract of ground, on the south bank far-reaching landscape. Around it, from the river above to the river below, was a mighty chain of rebel forts, breastworks and rifle-pits, manned by tens of Wideawake dealers consult the wishes thousands of soldiers, who had great of customers, and do not offer "something States back of them from which to draw just as good" when you ask for an adver-

Nor is this all. We have now on hand supplies and reinforcements. Daily they here but two days' rations for the troops, were pushing their approaches nearer Oct. 11; 9 a.m.—The dispatch disclosed was the first one of Sept. 20. Gen. R. S. Granger west base of Walden's Ridge, while from the beleaguered Unionists, and daily thence to Bridgeport the roads pass through cramping their sources of food. Hunger the bottoms of the Sequatchie and the Ten- promised to soon either force the Union army to surrender, to attempt a disastrous retreat, or to so weaken its men that they must yield to an assault.

Davis told these facts to them in every speech, and addressing the crowd gathered around on the lofty summit he along the bank. It is true that we have here | told them that the Union army was alat Chattanooga one steamboat in good run- ready more than half conquered. Its ruin was certain. Their victory was sure, and soon the last Union soidier 12 inches, and that flat-boats for towage have | would be swept out of Tennessee. He left his point of observation to hold a council-of-war with Bragg and his subordinates, at the conclusion of which he gave Bragg instructions to leave enough men in the works to hold the Union army in Chattanooga while it starved, and with the remainder move off to the left, destroying Rosecrans's line of communications, driving back the relieving force of Hooker, capturing Nashville and carrying the rebel line forward to the Ohio River. It was a bold, comprehensive plan, and looked as if it ought to succeed. But the heavy rain which came up and was such an affliction to the Union troops also prevented Bragg making the prompt, decisive swoop which his chief had planned.

(To be continued.)

EDITORIAL NOTE .- Other interesting incitold of through Dana's Letters next week.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for onchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a postive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of of the Tennessee-a mere spot on the charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

PARTIAL PROSPECTUS.,

Features of The National Tribune, 1898.

Thousands of new readers every week make | Uncle Snowball. Pussonal Rekollekthe good things in our literary locker. imtable sketches depicting the ludicrous Awake and imbued with the spirit of this | side of camp life. enterprising age, we have stopped at nothing | Public Buildings of Washington. By in the way of trouble and expense to secure | Kate Brownlee Sherwood.

readers marshaled under the flag of any publisher in America.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is a current review of the great questions which occupy men's thoughts from week to week. The interests of the Nation are paramount, and therefore such important matters as the Spanish-Cuban situation, Hawaiian annexation, British complications, and Alaskan gold discoveries are treated in a cyclopedic manner as they arise. New pension rulings of great importance appear as fast as issued, and frequently exclusively in our columns. The great questions before Congress and subjects dominating the attention of the executive branch of the Government also find full and | narrative, going back to the beginning of the

safe exposition here. With all these features THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is a pictorial paper, illustrated as well as any monthly magazine. We are now

Charles A. Dana's Letters. Mr. Dana was the personal representative of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton in the field, graphs taken during the war. and wrote fully about men and things with-

out fear or favor.

A File of Infantrymen. By John

The Story of Paul Jones. By Augustus Buell, author of "The Cannoneer." This writer needs no introduction, as his place in the regards of the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is established. The American Conflict. By Horace

Greeley. The most trenchant review of the

events of the war period extant. A complete

Fighting Them Over. Brief stories of

The Forbes War Pictures. The truest and most spirited sketches of army life pro-

T. Headley. Splendidly illustrated.

it proper to again call attention to some of shuns of an Army Cook. A series of in-

Our object is to enlist the largest army of most popular stories ever written.

"Three Months in the Confederacy." By Col. (now Lieut.-Gen.) Fremantle, of the British Army.

A Hunting Trip on the Amazona. By Dr. J. H. Porter. The following, among other things, will appear in future at an early date:

A Loyal Home Worker Abroad. By Elsie Pomeroy McElroy. This is a series of letters from Europe by this gifted young writer, with whose work our readers are familiar

Inside of Rebeldom. By Dr. J. P. Cannon. A second installment of this graphic The Truth of History. This will be the

actual history of the war, drawn from official sources, told in an interesting way, and set in opposition to the rebel side of the story. Battle Days of the Roundheads. A sketch of the famous 100th Pa. By J. R.

Holibaugh.

The Brady War-Views. From photo-The Santa Fe Trail in the Old Days, and A Journey to the Manitoba Country in 1849. Both by Gen. John Pope. Reminiscences of Gettysburg. By Jas.

Fulton, M. D. War Events in East Tennessee. By W. E. Doyle. Sabers Again to the Front. By Birney

McLean. The Shelby Raid. By Wiley Britton. The Pennsylvania Reserves. By R. E. MeBride.

The Firing on Fort Sumter. By a young Ohio mechanic. Scouting Adventures. Thrilling episodes of army life. By Maj. Henry Romeyn.

And many other attractions. arrangements for which are in

progress.



JEFF DAVIS ON PULPIT ROCK.

artillery, heretofore serving one battery with | Wheeler and by guerrillas, our animals have each brigade, will now be attached to divis- had no regular supply of forage for 10 days. ions only, three batteries to each division. the remainder being organized as a reserve. Summer during her night. Australia have the army.

McCook and Crittenden have just left.

son Davis is with them.

Corn enough has been hauled from the Sequatchie Valley, from the Tennessee These changes, and especially the remark- bottoms below Bridgeport, and from places Winter during her day. Patagonia would able strength of the new staff, cannot fail to up the river 30 and 40 miles distant, to furhave Winter her six months day, and add much to the discipline and efficiency of nish the mass of the animals with about quarter rations, while all that could be sent away have been taken to Stevenson to be fed as best they might. The result is that a thrilling incidents contributed by soldiers large number, say 250, have died of starva- themselves. 5 p. m.-Rebels are holding reviews to- tion, in addition to the usual mortality, and day, and troops hitherto posted near Lookout | those which remain are already so debilitated Mountain have been moved east to Mission- as to render impracticable any efficient attack | duced by any artist of the war. ary Ridge for this purpose. Possibly Jeffer- or pursuit of the enemy marching through | Napoleon and His Marshals. By J. East Tennessee toward Kentucky.